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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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a man who had no inclination to take "unnecessary risks". However, as it turned out, Subject had discontinued fresh preparation since his visit to Ukraine last August. Recently there was again KOROLEV visit to L. Pregue. Also SKYRDA and wife visited <sup>Ukraine</sup> but Subject did not meet her. She had his old telephone number. Subject was very busy, and somehow they "missed each other". She only managed to convey to Subject that she wanted very much to meet <sup>him</sup> and handed over through some other people a selection of her poems and some other books.

3. According to Subject LINA GRINYI DZERKOTSKA is going to Kirov for a month in June of 1967 and plans to visit the Montreal Expo in August. Subject's husband will go to Moscow and Leningrad in August 1967 and on this occasion will stay for 2 days in Kiev. The wife is going to visit the Carpathian Mountains in the Ukraine, an already but little

According to Subject, BACHA YURI is a party member and all bodies he receives from abroad he checks with the SSB. Subject described him as not a bad man but on the whole his opinion about BACHA remained somewhat unfriendly. Similarly, he was rather reserved in his opinion about BATOVSKY, Mykola, MULASHKO, Pavlo, and particularly, Polish officials. Source thought that at least in case of MULASHKO was probably justified but in other cases this might reflect his personal opinion for these people.

the following opinions, subject to future modification, of scientific benefit to the Chinese in the present situation, and I hope that you will consider this as a valuable contribution to the cause of science.

在於此，故其後人之傳，多以爲子雲之子，蓋不知子雲之子，即子雲也。故其傳之子雲者，非子雲之子也。

5. Subject's wife left with Spurzine a letter to Carl, dated 6 June 1867 in which she writes she hoped to see him and thanks for help in the past and at the present. At the end she writes "With my best regards  
"the materialization of most courageous hopes".

Source 50

1. After a few days in Mantes # 30 and his wife took subjects by car on a "tour de France". They visited among other places Monaco, Vincennes, Arles, Nimes, Avignon, Grasse, Chartres, Bourges, many castles along Loire Valley, Versailles, Paris, Reims. On 25 June # 30 and his wife saw subjects off at Nantes on the way back by train. His wife left a few days earlier from Paris by train too.

On 22 June a 30 year old male subject to #20, who in his turn, next introduced the LUCKIAN.

He gave Subject some gifts, among them quite a few books; a copy of Conqueror through the Grantham and Canterbury by Rabolais François; for Mykola Lukash, and gave him also two postcards to be sent from Prague, to the RYBINSK, a young painteress in Kiev, and Larisa S. S. KARPOVICH, also in Kiev. He informed about RYBINSK and that he talked with her Chinese and her wife during her first visit to the USSR in 1963.

As Congress responded to the 1964 Voting Rights Act, it also strengthened civil rights protections, including the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing. This act prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, ethnicity, or national origin. It also prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, ethnicity, or national origin.

and if necessary he could always refer to Czechoslovak propagandists and Czech authors.

In compliance with this way of thinking he did not, however, approve of LINA KOSTROMOVA'S attitude because by isolating herself she only hurts herself and the cause.

On the other hand Subject had a very high opinion and great esteem for DANILOV Luka. The latter's "letter" to SHMIDT and BRODINSKY has historical significance. It has great influence in response in the Ukraine. It was sent to all obkoms but became generally known in endrecom.

Subject described KOROTYCH Vitali as a smart, clever, boy who knows how to deal with the regime; and in general he regards him as a positive, intelligent being much for Ukrainian culture. Last December when KOROTYCH visited Prague he told Subject that he was not in charge of foreign contacts in literary field (on behalf of the Union of Writers of Ukraine) and was very proud of that.

2. According to Subject, Kiev - meaning DZYUBA, UVERCHUK, KOSYRKO and others - show a great interest in publishing and efforts to get their works published in PUBLA. Usually they send or would send much more than is being printed. But LINDOVY and others in DNIKET have to be very careful not to trespass "the permissible" and thus provoke Moscow to exact pressure on DNIKET through Prague, Ljubljana and manifestations of disaccordance with the "internationalists". Therefore it is reasonable nowadays in DNIKET, in this particular case the Czech informer would probably not mind to show such extra "writing" for Moscow at no expense of their own.

3. Subject will judge additional and in this connection he is inclined to be pessimistic in his opinion. The "internationalists" are not afraid of any kind of pressure and it would be easy to do so. In this connection he thinks that the DNIKET and DZSOKA are not safe, and that the DZSOKA is not safe at all. The DZSOKA is not safe because of the "internationalists" (the Czechs and others) who are not afraid to do so.

stability, and mass consciousness. In short, an Ukrainian revival is not limited to literary processes only.

Q. Official Kiev shows little interest in contacts with Prague. Thus, last August when Subject visited Kiev, KULOGOVA Katerina was not interested in seeing him, and SHANINA Mykola, literary critic and director of the Institute of Literature received him rather coldly.

Q. According to Subject, Leonid NOVIKOV was usually asked by the young poets and writers for his blessing. In the beginning NOVIKOV acted as a friend of theirs but then betrayed them. The young generation cannot forgive him that.

Q. Subject mentioned that when he had asked HONCHAR Oleg whether there was any antagonism between Ruslans and Ukrainians, HONCHAR told him that there was none but you better go and see a football match between Dnister and Dnipro and the implication was quite clear.

Q. Subject praised V. A. Shchegolev Prolog's publications. On both suggestions, he put on paper one of his suggestions for Prolog and yo. Following is the text of them:

The main task of Prolog is to create high cultural values which cannot be created in the native land. To meet this task an "elite" publishing center would be required. Prolog's publications must establish the highest reputation among them and in the world. The memory of Prolog should be built up and developed. The publishing center must be continually publishing the best literary works in a normal and planned basis. In the sum of recommendations, there are:

1. Establish a publishing center in the country of Ukraine, in Kiev and independently of the central publishing center.

2. Establish a publishing center in the city of Lviv.

3. Establish a publishing center in the city of Chernivtsi.

4. Establish a publishing center in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk.

5. Establish a publishing center in the city of Vinnytsia.

6. Establish a publishing center in the city of Dnipro.

Manager gave his suggestion with the following:

" I would like to stress once more that the Indian Society in the native lands pays a particular importance to the cultural work of education and expects from us in this great, pure efforts and highest achievement.

9. Subject asked to organize more new societies, with the result  
which was still financially rather weak. He also asked for help  
in distribution of their books in the West.

1922. 9. 20.

On 22 June 1967 Subject came to Prague helping company of  
# 20 and his wife. (Subject's wife left in the meantime for Prague, so he  
was alone.) It turned out that both, Subject and # 20 had quite a few  
natural acquaintances in Prague from the past, and they walked about  
the city, and several times in the afternoon, Subject and  
# 20 by mistake came across the same place, where they  
met the American which was with Subject on 22 June. It turned out  
that the American whom Subject met on 22 June was a  
former colleague whom Subject had not seen for a long time.  
Subject and his wife had dinner with this American, and  
they talked about the American's wife, whom he had left in the United States.  
Subject and his wife left Prague on 23 June.

more or less within all forms of society. Unusually, also unusual is the  
relationship between her and her parents. Subject pursued  
some correspondence with her mother, whose name also appears before  
her, and her husband.

Conducive to this new program was also the fact that Czechs had finally completely lost right sympathies which had been so strong in the past. (There is still a very strong anti-German sentiment.)

In Slovakia the situation is somewhat different than in Prague but there are also quite a few capable Uchenists. Subject praised DUDÍK but stressed that its editors had quite often "to balance" between Slovak national policy and nuclear "supervision" through Prague. Still, people like IVANČÍK, ŠEČÍK, RACHA, ŽURKOVSKÝ, IVAN and others did all they could. They are to be particularly careful in their contacts with the Ukraine. So far, however, there were no repercussions of the trials in the Ukraine of 1965/66 in CSFR. Only a FAROŠEVIČ, who was caught with some literature on the border at that time, had made unpleasant experiences.

3. Subject pronounced very highly INEQUAL and said again that his book was of historical significance and generally known in the Ukraine.

Mr. Subject "separated" himself from others, saying that his situation was different, "he was too much connected with administrative obligations in the Jewish Academy where he works". # 20 wanted to find out what approach should be taken, but he did not get any response. Anyways, Plaintiff wanted to be in touch with Mr. # 20, but he did not respond.

financially situation is only in charge of publication affairs but in  
reality he controls and decides on all the issues in foreign  
relations. And he seems to be rather <sup>optimistic</sup> than developing  
contacts between the Ukraine and the neighboring countries.

6. According to Subject IRAKI Ivan was "a hopeful case" and will do much in the future; his article against KAROLIK was his, so little thought suggested that he could have done it in something different style. The position of KOROTYCH Vitali, Subject describes, as "special". He also could do much good for Chuvashia cause. Neither KALINOVICH Oleg nor KILDEY Nadezhda have real followers; BAKSH Rykova is much often covered.

74 Subject and 200 exchangeable volumes are promised to him  
each winter. Also to send some books, according to Subject, all books could  
be sent to his official address, then there was assurance that they will  
arrive. Subject specified that he was employed with the Greek Academy of  
Sciences, Smithsonian Department, Fellowships and Correspondence.  
Subject presented a 20 with Persepolis Manuscripts and some poetry by  
Kazhdan. A 20 wanted to exchange books with Prokofiev's publications but  
Subject had already had 500 books by Knopoff, Voznesensky, Pro  
kofiev, and Matjash, and others. Two days later Subject presented  
new 100 translation works of Dostoevsky and another books, published by  
A. S. S. S. R.

9. On 24 June 1967 became met with Subject again, busy did some shopping together, and discussed various topics. In a tête-à-tête talk Subject told source that the Russian policy in the Ukraine is aiming at separating Ukrainian literary and other patriotic intelligentsia from Ukrainian masses but he was sure Moscow will not succeed. Particularly strong on strengthening of national consciousness was the influence of young writers.

The emigration could do very much to help him to elevate the level of Ukrainian cultural development. He suggested that emigration should concentrate now on re-publishing the old Ukrainian works that could not be published in the Ukraine and on translations.

Referring to current publications, Subject stressed it was mandatory that Chichik continued to be printed.

Asked about the situation on the top-echelons of the party, Subject replied that ZALEVSKY was weak but BILKIREVSKY seemed to know what he wanted. Subject hoped he would prove more effective than SKOBEL'YEV.

Sept. 27th 1902 200

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2. More or less Subject told source the same as he had to the others. On 23 or 24 June he said that Anna GAVRILOVNA OVSYAK has already left for Kiev and after her return plans to visit her brother in Canada. Also ROMER was going to visit Kiev, too. His opinion about him and his wife was no too good. On the other hand he praised MATSYNSKY, Ivan. Subject described MURASHKO Pavlo as good, devoted, industrious though less cultured, interesting but somewhat naive.

3. According to Source, Subject asked her whether she knew Carl and told her he expected to meet him here. He was surprised Carl was not waiting for him.

4. Subject is working now together with Czech Slavists on a large Ukrainian Dictionary. He also prepares an anthology of Ukrainian emigre poetry and asked source to supply "everything printed or mimeographed" abroad since 1945. Subject asked also for Ukrainian novels published by the N.P.S.H. He took with him almost all the recent Proley publications, a set of Ukrainian Encyclopedia (for Priashiv -people as he put it), and some other books. He already had Khindovsky, he bought it in Munich. He suggested Svidzinsky's works should be published abroad. Also asked for organizing at least 150 new subscribers for Dukla in the West.

5. Subject read in "Darnitsa" the latest publication on reading about Matutko and Karavansky affair.

6. Source told subject about the rumor about Matutka's "defection" to be continued to biography up to.

7. According to some information, Matutka is going to come to Canada, probably in October. Matutka is going to come to Canada to prove that a colony in Canada will not be controlled by the U.S.S.R. Matutka is going to come to Canada to prove that a colony in Canada will not be controlled by the U.S.S.R.

S. Subject told one of his friends from OUN Melnyk that shortly before his departure for Frankfurt, Germany some Czech had brought him the news about the alleged new persecutions of intelligentsia in Moscow and other cities, incl. Kiev. Subject could not say, however, whether this was true.